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United Nations system support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides an overview of activities undertaken by the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) since June 2011, and was organized around the nine clusters established by the Regional Coordination Mechanism of the United Nations agencies working in Africa, convened by the Economic Commission for Africa.

The report underlines the need for United Nations entities to enhance their evaluation of the impact of their support in implementing NEPAD and calls for more coherent support by the United Nations for African countries in mobilizing financial resources for Africa's development, including the NEPAD projects and programmes.

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I. Introduction

1. At its forty-fifth session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to report to the Committee, at its forty-sixth session, and annually thereafter, on the support provided by the United Nations system to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a programme of the African Union (see A/60/16, para. 237). The request was endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 66/8.

II. Support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

2. The present report describes activities undertaken by United Nations system entities in support of NEPAD since June 2011, drawing on information received from individual entities. This support is organized around nine thematic clusters corresponding to the priorities of NEPAD.

A. Infrastructure development

3. The infrastructure cluster coordinated by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) comprises four sub-clusters: water and sanitation, energy, information and communications technologies and transport. Progress was made in the development of the strategic framework of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, which was launched by the African Union in 2010 and guides the cluster activities.

4. During the reporting period, the World Bank committed $688 million in financing from its International Development Association for operations in priority areas identified in the African Action Plan for 2010-2015 developed by the African Union/NEPAD. The World Bank's support involves 10 operations in regional infrastructure, trade and private sector development and the environment, including, for instance, more than 800 km of roads in NEPAD priority transport corridors, with corresponding investments under way in ports, bridges, joint border-post facilities and other trade facilitation measures that are helping to improve export competitiveness and boost regional trade. As a result, transit times have been reduced by more than 50 per cent along the Tema-Ouagadougou corridor under the West Africa trade and transport facilitation programme.

5. In the area of water and sanitation, the cluster continued to provide substantial support to the African Ministerial Council on Water and the African Water Facility with regard to the Africa regional process towards preparation for the Sixth World Water Forum. It also provided human and technical support to NEPAD and the regional economic communities, as well as to river basin organizations and national Governments. It also helped disseminate information through the establishment of a publication strategy for the *African Water Development Report*.

6. To develop sustainable energy, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has launched national and regional projects to assist African countries with the use of energy-planning models for integrated energy planning and economics. In the light of increased interest in the potential use of nuclear energy for electricity

generation in Africa, IAEA assisted some African countries in conducting feasibility studies in this area.

7. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), through its project to harmonize information and communications technology policies in sub-Saharan Africa, has supported the development of model laws of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), including their transposition to national legal instruments in West African countries. In the Southern African Development Community (SADC), model laws and policies are being updated to reflect current technology. This support helped to establish an enabling environment and regulatory framework to promote public and private investment in the African information and communications technology infrastructure.

8. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) presented its first policy review on information and communications technology to the Government of Egypt in October 2011. The review evaluates the main achievements and remaining challenges in areas of information and communications technology infrastructure, skills development, the use of information and communications technology in the educational system, e-content development in Arabic and the promotion of an export-oriented information and communications technology sector.

9. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States undertook a study entitled: "The context for developing an intergovernmental agreement to underpin the Trans-African Highway" and co-organized an expert group meeting with ECA and the African Union Commission in September 2011 to support the elaboration by African countries of an intergovernmental agreement to underpin the Trans-African Highway. The expert group recommended an increase in the speed of the adoption of uniform minimum continental norms and standards for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of the Trans-African Highway and adopted an intergovernmental agreement that will provide the legal framework for the highway. As a result, in January 2012, the African Union summit endorsed a ministerial declaration on the Trans-African Highway.

10. The International Maritime Organization (IMO), through its integrated technical cooperation programme, continued to assist African countries in reducing the number of accidents on inland waterways through the development of model safety regulations for non-convention sized ships and fishing vessels operating in Africa, and through a regional workshop and training seminar benefiting non-francophone countries in West and Central Africa held in November 2011. IMO has supported a number of African coastal countries with the establishment of international search and rescue and global maritime distress safety systems. IMO has also provided support to several African countries in developing their maritime legislation.

11. Through its energy programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) continued the introduction of renewable energy technologies, especially in rural and off-grid areas, to promote energy efficiency and renewable energies for productive uses in West Africa. In June 2011, UNIDO co-organized the high-level Vienna Energy Forum under the theme "Energy for all — time for action", which focused on energy poverty and increasing energy access in developing countries. As a result, ministers supported three clear goals for

the energy agenda, namely ensuring universal access to modern forms of energy for all by 2030, reducing global energy intensity by 40 per cent by 2030 and increasing the share of renewables to 30 per cent by 2030.

B. Governance

12. The governance cluster, coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), supports governance programmes of the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) and the regional economic communities.

13. ECA continued to provide technical support to field missions of the African Peer Review Mechanism. By managing multi-donor trust funds for the African Peer Review Mechanism, UNDP facilitates financial support from partners to the secretariat of the Mechanism and activities such as country reviews. UNDP is working with the secretariat of the Mechanism to improve reporting obligations with donors to the trust fund and advocating on behalf of African countries for continued support. Support by UNDP of the African Peer Review Mechanism contributed to the accession of 30 countries to the Mechanism, while 14 have been peer reviewed.

14. UNDP also provided support directly to countries to accelerate the process of the African Peer Review Mechanism. In particular, this enabled Kenya to complete the second review in July 2011. In addition, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Lesotho, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda started implementation of their respective National Programmes of Action and have submitted progress reports to the African Peer Review Forum. Furthermore, UNDP and ECA provided support to strengthen synergy between the African Peer Review Mechanism, the National Programmes of Action and other national development frameworks through the publication of a framework document on harmonizing the African Peer Review Mechanism, the National Programmes of Action under that Mechanism and other national development plans into a common medium-term expenditure framework.

15. The United Nations Global Compact and its local network project partners from Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa launched a four-year project to promote collective action as a mechanism to address anti-corruption challenges. In this context, a series of workshops and meetings were organized from March to December 2011 involving the private sector, Government and other stakeholders.

16. The United Nations Democracy Fund contributed to strengthening both democracy and human rights and the rule of law in southern Africa. The United Nations Democracy Fund also supported governance and reconciliation projects in Burundi and capacity-building for civil society organizations working on democracy in Burkina Faso and the Gambia, and facilitated interaction between the judiciary and civil society on democratic issues in Guinea. Other projects included voter education in pastoralist communities of Kenya, media support for community empowerment in Malawi and local governance in Mali.

17. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) has supported African countries in increasing women's participation and representation in politics through its advocacy for a quota system. As a result, countries made legal provisions for affirmative action by establishing laws regarding quotas. Eight of the world's top twenty-five countries with regard to

female representation in parliament are from Africa, including Angola, Burundi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. More than 30 per cent of the seats in each country's parliament are held by women.

18. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) coordinated an Inter-Agency Core Group to implement recommendations and a plan of action for a universal ratification campaign on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The campaign realized immediate commitments, as Tunisia publicly committed to engage the ratification process of the Charter. The core group met regularly and jointly supported the African Union Commission in its preparation of background documentation for a continental ratification conference scheduled for 2012.

C. Peace and security

19. The peace and security cluster, co-chaired by the United Nations Office to the African Union on behalf of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the African Union Peace and Security Council, comprises three sub-clusters: the peace and security architecture of the African Union; post-conflict reconstruction and development; and human rights, justice and reconciliation. In line with the outcome of the eleventh meeting of the Regional Coordination Mechanism, efforts have been under way to establish an emergency preparedness and response sub-cluster to link humanitarian operations and peace and security issues in Africa.

20. The Department of Political Affairs increased support to the Central Africa subregion through the new United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in Libreville, which is coordinating United Nations system support to subregional organizations, including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); supporting internal political dialogue and mediation; and coordinating efforts at tackling transborder issues such as piracy and the threats posed by non-State armed groups. In this particular context, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat continued supporting the African Union in developing a regional strategy for the protection of civilians in the areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army by ensuring the regional task force's compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law. Furthermore, the Department of Political Affairs, through the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), supported ECOWAS in joint missions conducted in Guinea and Liberia. UNOWA continued to provide support to the ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate to improve their skills in political analysis and reporting.

21. The Department of Political Affairs provided capacity-building support to SADC in establishing its Electoral Support Unit and Electoral Advisory Council. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the United Nations and SADC in September 2011. Support included assistance in developing the Electoral Advisory Council website and portal and the provision of technical support to the SADC Observer Mission deployed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo during recent elections.

22. In collaboration with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other partners, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs contributed to the

development of draft African Union guidelines for the protection of civilians in peace support operations. The Office supported the African Union Commission in undertaking humanitarian assessment missions to Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan and Zimbabwe. In the area of civil-military coordination, the Office contributed to the development of an operational framework for the African Standby Force and prepared personnel for African Union-related peace support operations.

23. To support the consolidation of peace, the Peacebuilding Commission continued to be engaged in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. In November 2011, the Government of Rwanda, in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Peacebuilding Support Office, hosted the High-level Meeting on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: the experience of Rwanda. By bringing together countries that are on the Peacebuilding Commission agenda and emerging from conflict, as well as the World Bank and the African Union, this meeting helped countries to draw on the successful experience of Rwanda in peacebuilding and addressed a number of post-conflict challenges.

24. To strengthen coherent interventions across the peace and development nexus, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa organized an expert group meeting on peace, stability and development in Africa in December 2011. The meeting provided a platform for the sharing of experience and the establishment of partnerships to move forward the agenda for peace, development and stability. It contributed to enhancing the understanding of such issues as the capacity of States and regional organizations to be leading actors in peace, relief and development and supported the role of States and local authorities in providing stability, jobs and security for their people.

25. Following the endorsement of the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention 2007-2012 by African leaders, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) supported the implementation of the Plan of Action jointly with the African Union Commission. The support included policy and technical support for the implementation of the Plan of Action, regional workshops on key drug control and crime prevention areas and the mainstreaming of drug control and crime prevention into continental/regional/national development plans and country strategies based on the Millennium Development Goals. As a result, these initiatives contributed to the improvement of security sector reforms, peace and institution-building.

26. In the context of the Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States 2011-2015, UNODC has been supporting North African countries in their response to emerging national priorities in the areas of drug control and crime and terrorism prevention in the aftermath of democratic transitions. Similarly, UNODC has assisted countries in West Africa in developing and implementing national integrated programmes against illicit trafficking and organized crime.

27. UNODC, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs have developed the West Africa Coast Initiative for post-conflict countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The primary component of the initiative is the establishment of transnational crime units in each country and the linkage of these units into a regional centre to gather and share information and intelligence and to promote cross-border collaboration.

28. UNODC took part in a United Nations inter-agency mission to the Sahel to evaluate the security threat, including organized crime, counter-terrorism and trafficking in weapons, in the aftermath of the crisis in Libya. Moreover, in response to emerging threats such as the maritime piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, UNODC led a joint assessment mission with the Department of Political Affairs and other partners in the region, including consultations with regional organizations such as ECOWAS, ECCAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission, to evaluate the threat.

D. Agriculture, food security and rural development

29. The agriculture, food security and rural development cluster is coordinated and co-chaired by the African Union Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

30. As the mission of the cluster is to ensure coherence, synergy and complementarity, thereby enhancing the coordination of system-wide support of the United Nations for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, it embarked on the formulation of a medium-term capacity-building programme in support of the African Union Commission and NEPAD Agency. The result so far has been the successful completion of the needs assessment and a draft programme proposal to be finalized by June 2012.

31. During the period under review, Mauritania, Mozambique and Seychelles signed a compact with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, bringing to 30 the number of countries that have engaged in the process. Twenty-one countries have formulated national agriculture investment plans. FAO assisted Ethiopia, Liberia, the Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Togo in their successful bids for accessing resources under the global agriculture and food security programme. To ensure that national food security programmes were fully integrated into the national Agriculture Development Programme process, FAO helped Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea integrate their national food security programmes into their respective national agriculture investment plans.

32. The United Nations Development Programme contributed to strengthening the inclusive agrifood sector in Africa through the 2011 Agribusiness Forum and a high-level public-private dialogue on the theme of inclusive growth in the agrifood sector. As a result, the Johannesburg Declaration on Engaging the Private Sector in Furthering Africa's Agribusiness, Food Security and Nutrition Agenda was adopted.

33. Under the African Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development Initiative, FAO and UNIDO helped Burkina Faso, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania assess the key constraints faced by the agro-industry sector that limit the ability of countries to add value to agricultural production through agroprocessing, post-harvest handling, supply chain management and trade promotion; develop and validate concrete programme interventions to promote agro-industry development in close collaboration and consultation with stakeholders and international financial institutions; and mobilize resources from AfDB, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other bilateral and multilateral donors.

34. Within the framework of the Revised African Regional Nutrition Strategy (2005-2015), the World Food Programme (WFP) and ECA have supported the African Union Commission in undertaking a study on the cost of hunger in Africa. The purpose of the study is to raise awareness, build consensus and catalyse action towards reducing child undernutrition in Africa.

35. In 20 African countries, IAEA continued to support crop improvement, water use and soil management, animal health, insect and pest control and food safety to enhance their capacities to sustain and improve food and agricultural production.

36. In response to the Horn of Africa crises, FAO provided leadership in advocacy work for coordinated, synergetic, timely and concrete responses. FAO, in collaboration with France and other United Nations agencies, organized two meetings in July and August 2011 to develop comprehensive actions to deal with underlying problems in the Horn of Africa. FAO participated in a number of follow-up actions which resulted in the following key outcomes: an agreement for FAO to lead the formulation of a regional livelihood programme to be funded by AfDB and the World Bank; approval by FAO to allocate $0.3 million under its technical assistance programme as a contribution to the formulation of a Horn of Africa disaster response programme; and the launching of a regional Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme process for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

37. WFP, together with FAO, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported the African Union Commission in organizing a pledging conference for the Horn of Africa to address the immediate humanitarian needs and build on Africa-led principles and frameworks such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. Following the conference and the launch of the African Union appeal for drought-affected countries in the Horn of Africa in August 2011, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs deployed technical support to help the African Union Commission manage the pledges.

38. WFP provided technical support for the finalization of an African humanitarian policy framework and disaster management strategy that provides norms, standards and principles covering various aspects and the scope of humanitarian action in the continent. In this context, WFP assisted the African Union Commission and NEPAD Agency in conducting a feasibility study on emergency humanitarian food reserve systems with a view to identifying actions that could be taken at the regional level to ensure the adequacy of food supplies at all times and in all places.

E. Industry, trade and market access

39. The cluster continued supporting African regional and subregional organizations on productive capacity-building for trade and market access and on the development of sustainable continent-wide industrialization.

40. UNIDO has continued to implement projects in support of the industrialization priorities of NEPAD. Efforts have continued to support the African Union through the implementation of the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa and its implementation strategy. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) contributed significantly to a paper exploring issues related to boosting

intra-Africa trade, which was the theme for the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union on how migration can contribute to boosting intra-Africa trade, including the establishment of one-stop border posts in line with NEPAD priorities on trade and infrastructure in Africa.

41. The World Trade Organization (WTO) held the third Global Review on Aid for Trade in July 2011 to survey the results achieved since the launch of the Aid for Trade initiative in 2005. The global review was underpinned by a joint monitoring exercise by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and WTO comprising more than 140 questionnaires and 275 case stories submitted by Aid for Trade stakeholders. Jointly with WTO and OECD, ECA issued a publication entitled "African case stories: a snapshot of Aid for Trade on the ground in Africa". The publication reviewed the continent's Aid for Trade flows and case stories, and drew lessons and best practices to further enhance the impact of Aid for Trade.

42. WTO and partner organizations in the Standards and Trade Development Facility initiated the development of a framework, based on multi-criteria decision analysis, to help developing countries prioritize sanitary and phytosanitary capacity-building options and improve the effectiveness and decision-making processes on this issue. The framework was successfully applied in Mozambique and Zambia in April and July 2011, followed by a regional workshop in South Africa to equip sanitary and phytosanitary experts from other African countries with the knowledge needed to apply this new approach.

43. Under the enhanced integrated framework programme, UNCTAD assisted the Gambia and Mozambique in the preparation of the terms of reference for updating their diagnostic trade integration study aimed at identifying constraints to competitiveness, including sectors with high growth and export potential. UNCTAD organized a regional workshop on trade mainstreaming to assist Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Togo in better integrating trade into their national development plans.

44. To support African trade negotiators in Geneva, UNCTAD prepared the draft Accra Declaration on WTO Doha negotiations for the Seventh Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Trade held in November and December 2011. The Declaration was adopted and submitted to WTO for the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization. The Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) programme developed with support from UNCTAD helped African countries reduce customs clearing time from weeks to days and has reduced costs. It has also helped to increase customs revenue by between 15 and 60 per cent. About 40 African countries benefited from the ASYCUDA programme in 2011. UNCTAD also supported SADC and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa through specialized training and advice on issues related to the services trade and support in development of the frameworks for services liberalization.

45. A strategy led by the International Trade Centre (ITC) on the commercialization of gum arabic production from acacia trees has enabled community producers, who were provided with starter kits of small hand tools and fencing materials, to significantly increase their source of income and has encouraged the expansion of production. Burkina Faso and Mali have both requested similar interventions by submitting project proposals for funding under

the enhanced integrated framework with ITC. In Central Africa, ITC facilitated the design and implementation of sector development strategies in coffee in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Following the installation and demonstration of environmentally friendly community coffee-washing stations, the crops harvested in 2011 provided a 25 per cent increased premium on 2009/10 prices in the communities.

46. In the framework of its project on non-tariff measures, ITC is implementing company-level surveys in African Member States and regional economic communities to understand the non-tariff obstacles relevant to their export sectors and build their capacities to increase inter- and intra-regional trade. This survey contributed to the declaration on boosting intra-African trade and the establishment of a continental free trade area produced during the African Union Conference of Ministers of Trade held in November and December 2011.

F. Environment, population and urbanization

47. The focus of the environment, population and urbanization cluster is to address challenges related to the growing population and movement of people; the rapid growth of towns; environmental degradation; and the lack of demographic statistics.

48. The cluster continued implementing its business plan 2010-2012, which has been aligned to the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union. Among the major areas of support, a focus was given to supporting the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and formulation of the African common position for both the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

49. In the context of the preparation for Rio+20, ECA, jointly with the African Union Commission and AfDB and in partnership with the regional economic communities, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNDP, organized the Africa Regional Preparatory Conference for Rio+20 in Addis Ababa. The conference adopted the Africa Consensus Statement, which was endorsed by the African Union summit in January 2012. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction provided substantive input, resulting in the call for enhanced commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development, including strengthening disaster risk preparedness and reduction in the Africa Consensus Statement to Rio+20.

50. During the reporting period, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) co-sponsored with UNEP the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change by providing, through the network of national meteorological services, data for carrying out research in climate change. WMO collaborates with regional economic communities in the implementation of meteorological and hydrological programmes in Africa.

51. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and UNEP launched a new initiative in June 2011, working with Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to promote energy efficiency in buildings and update national and city building codes with new standards that

respond to realities across the region. Under the Bamako Action Plan, 14 African countries have initiated reviews of their land and urban policies and legislation to increase access to secure tenure. Eight of these countries have taken further steps towards improving their respective land management and administration systems in the light of opportunities presented by rapid urbanization.

52. UNEP continued to support the implementation of the marine, coastal and freshwater resources component of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD through the implementation of the Abidjan Convention for the protection, management and development of the marine and coastal environment of the West and Central African region and the Amended Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean. IMO has also been working to promote safer shipping and a clean environment through building capacities in marine pollution prevention and the protection of the marine environment.

53. With the support of UN-Habitat, members of the NEPAD cities programme convened in Durban, in December 2011 during the United Nations Climate Change Conference at a session entitled "The Durban Local Government Convention: adapting to a changing climate", to share experiences and build a deeper understanding of climate change adaptation as a critical tool in achieving local developmental and sustainability objectives. In collaboration with UNDP, UNEP, the Climate Change secretariat, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the World Bank, AfDB and the International Emissions Trading Association, UNCTAD organized the Third Africa Carbon Forum in July 2011, which strengthened links between the clean development mechanism project developers and the region's investment community and facilitated knowledge sharing among project sponsors and buyers.

54. UN-Women supported activities related to strengthening women's voice and influence in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Activities included supporting women's advocacy platforms for gender-sensitive climate change financing and advocating for better positioning of women's groups in paid ecological services involving 14 African countries.

55. To promote a better understanding of the contribution of weather-, climate- and water-related services to socio-economic development in least developed countries, particularly in the priority areas of action of the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States organized a workshop on coordination and partnership for enhancing benefits from these areas, with WMO, in November 2011. The workshop increased the participants' understanding of the Istanbul Programme of Action and provided them with a better appreciation of the benefits from the implementation of various WMO programmes.

56. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction contributed to the strengthening of Africa's international engagement on disaster risk reduction during the reporting period, resulting in substantive input into the biennial global platform on disaster risk reduction and increased reporting against the Hyogo Framework for Action. As a result, 33 national platforms supporting the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies at the country level are now functioning across Africa, in addition to a regional ministerial-level platform.

57. The World Tourism Organization, in collaboration with UNIDO, is providing support in reducing the degradation of marine and coastal environments of transboundary significance through a project funded by the Global Environment Facility on coastal tourism in nine sub-Saharan African countries.

58. In the area of population migration, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in collaboration with IOM, organized a panel discussion in June 2011 on Africa and international migration to raise awareness regarding the impact of migration on Africa's development. The meeting provided a platform to raise awareness regarding the African dimension of international migration within the United Nations system and identified areas to move the migration and development conflicts agenda forward in the light of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to be held in 2013.

59. UNHCR facilitated the return of some 42,000 refugees and nearly 1 million internally displaced persons, mostly in the Central Africa and Great Lakes region, including in the East and the Horn of Africa. Most of the returnees moved back to desperately poor and devastated areas and needed support to make their return sustainable.

G. Social and human development

60. The social and human development cluster has six sub-clusters: health, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases; education and human resources; gender, youth and development; social welfare, protection and human trafficking; labour and employment; and sports and culture. The cluster has progressively been able to align its programme of work with NEPAD priorities.

61. In the health area, the International Civil Aviation Organization, working with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and other partners, continued supporting the implementation of the cooperative arrangements for the prevention and spread of communicable diseases by air transport for the Africa project. IAEA has implemented more than 30 projects on integrating radiotherapy services into public health systems for equitable access to effective and affordable cancer care services in Africa. IAEA provided training to radiotherapists, medical physicists, nurses and radiographers with a view to improving radiotherapy protocols, medical physics and the management of radiotherapy departments. This has significantly improved treatment services and the working conditions of radiotherapy personnel.

62. The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) supported the strengthening of immunization services through global measles control in 12 African countries. In collaboration with UNICEF, the Fund provided for country-wide distribution of nets treated with a long-lasting insecticide in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

63. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in partnership with UNICEF and WHO, continued its support for the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa. As a result, with the consolidation of activities to build on the social mobilization efforts generated from the launching of the campaign, several countries have changed their policies aimed at reducing maternal mortality with the provision of free health care for pregnant and lactating mothers.

64. WHO provided technical support to the African Union-India workshop on sharing practical experiences, information and expertise on traditional medicine in October 2011. The outcome of the workshop was a road map for collaborative interventions for traditional medicine development under the cooperation of the African Union and India. In December 2011, UNCTAD collaborated with WHO to ensure greater access by the poor to pharmaceutical products in developing countries. UNCTAD undertook case studies on local pharmaceutical production in Ethiopia and Uganda to identify factors that are critical to successful transfers of pharmaceutical technology in order to enable viable production of and access to medicines in developing countries.

65. To develop capacity, NEPAD Agency, with UNDP support, has established a roster of 80 screened African capacity development practitioners who can be called upon to support the implementation of the Capacity Development Strategic Framework in-country and at the regional level. This increases the availability of African capacity development expertise and responds to the Agency's desire to decrease its dependence on non-African experts. NEPAD Agency, UNDP and African Governments are now engaging with these experts on the development of national capacity development strategies and the preparation of country capacity profiles for the upcoming NEPAD report on African capacity development.

66. FIP supported joint United Nations programmes for adolescent girls in Liberia and Malawi, the education of Somali refugee girls in Ethiopia, and an evaluation of the acceptability, health impact and sustainability of clean stove/fuel options for sub-Saharan Africa. UNDP provided training on private sector and inclusive market development to more than 60 people from 29 African countries, including 24 UNDP country office focal points and representatives from Governments, NEPAD, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and regional economic communities. Courses included inclusive market development fundamentals; the assessment, selection and development of local and national value chains; facilitating and brokering partnerships; and regional value chain promotion.

67. WTO supported technical assistance activities in Africa at both the national and regional levels to build human and institutional capacity related to multilateral trade issues. Approximately 34 per cent of national activities organized by WTO were conducted in African countries. Nearly 2,500 candidates were trained during the period from July to December 2011. The activities involved subjects of interest in the ongoing Doha Development Agenda negotiations, including agriculture, non-agricultural market access, trade facilitation and development issues.

68. ITC intensively trained seven members of the ECOWAS trade experts on the Centre's market analysis tools and in methods to analyse export potential for key markets. As a result, the experts developed and published five region-wide studies on the export potential of specific products. These experts now produce market news bulletins on the ECOWAS priority sectors. FAO supported two training courses in aquaculture and rice technology for 54 experts and technicians in China in 2011.

69. IAEA has sought to strengthen the institutional capacity of African countries through the placement of fellows and the recruitment of experts from these training centres developed by Member States. From May 2011 to January 2012, IAEA awarded 183 fellowships, facilitated 54 scientific visits and conducted 99 training courses with more than 1,000 participants.

H. Science and technology

70. The science and technology cluster's support focuses on the implementation of the NEPAD science and technology consolidated plan of action, which is built on the three interrelated pillars of capacity-building, knowledge production and technological innovation. The cluster members continued supporting the efforts of African countries to transform their economies into knowledge-based economies.

71. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) supported the African Union Commission in the implementation of the plan of action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa. Activities were undertaken jointly and achieved the validation of the African Union education observatory legal framework; the launch of the Pan-African University and the approval of its legal documents; and the Arusha Convention on the recognition of studies, degrees and other qualifications in Africa by the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African Union.

72. ITU launched a network of Centres of Excellence in African countries to promote the use of information and communications technology in education for distance learning and face-to-face training. In 2011, about 15 workshops were carried out face-to-face and 3 online. Some 600 senior managers took part in these workshops on themes related to policy and regulation, business and management, new technologies and services, universal access and rural information and communications technology development.

73. The World Intellectual Property Organization provided support to the Regional Conference on Technology and Innovation Support and organized meetings on the transfer of technology and new challenges, including a regional forum on innovation support centres in February 2012, to support African countries in the establishment or enhancement of intellectual property management and innovation support infrastructure, such as technology transfer at universities.

74. The United Nations University (UNU) continued to support the NEPAD African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators Initiative by providing advice and assisting in the preparation of the report entitled "African Innovation Outlook", released in 2011.

I. Communication, advocacy and outreach

75. The primary objective of this cluster, which is coordinated by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and co-chaired by the African Union Commission, is to promote advocacy and mobilize support for the implementation of the NEPAD priorities at the international and regional levels. To achieve tangible results, communication focal points of the United Nations system were requested to assist in changing negative perceptions about Africa and help brand NEPAD Agency as a new way of thinking and doing business in Africa.

76. The Second Regional Media Dialogue on the theme "The role of the media in Africa's development" was organized by the advocacy and communication cluster of the Regional Coordination Mechanism in Africa in June 2011. The objective was to increase understanding of and support for African Union development priorities

through its NEPAD programme by engaging the media as a partner in Africa's development and encouraging it to provide greater publicity of NEPAD activities.

77. In addition, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa continued its advocacy efforts regarding Africa's development challenges through the publication of policy briefs on Africa's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, terms of trade among Africa's least developed countries, and taxation and development policy in Africa. The policy briefs, intended for policymakers and their development partners, provide another view of key economic and development issues affecting Africa.

78. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in collaboration with the Department of Public Information and ECA, joined forces with NEPAD Agency to organize a series of commemorative high-level events to mark the tenth anniversary of NEPAD at United Nations Headquarters in October 2011. The commemoration provided an opportunity for a deeper reflection at all levels on the decade of change and progress as well as an opportunity to further engage the global development community, including the United Nations system, in strengthening the partnerships for the implementation of NEPAD priorities. These events offered a platform to showcase good progress of key NEPAD initiatives, including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa. In particular, the Africa Peer Review Mechanism demonstrated positive impacts of good governance on socio-economic development in Africa and raised awareness of international support for the implementation of National Programmes of Action.

79. The Department of Public Information supported NEPAD through *Africa Renewal*, which published stories on NEPAD achievements and challenges in English and French. The publication reaches 45,000 readers and 59,000 Web visitors every month. It has used Facebook and Twitter to promote Africa's economic development issues. By December 2011, the Department of Public Information had 9,300 followers of English tweets, and 5,290 followers of French. Further, global and African media reprinted about 1,200 short feature articles from *Africa Renewal*.

80. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in partnership with Africa Investor, NYSE Euronext and the United Nations Global Compact, organized an African Heads of State and Government investment working lunch in September 2011 at the New York Stock Exchange to engage global investment leaders on partnerships and investments for regional economic integration in Africa.

81. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has worked in all major political platforms to advocate for the development of the Africa Common Position on AIDS, which was later put forth at the High-level Meeting on HIV/AIDS in June 2011. Similarly, UNAIDS has advocated for Africa's development in the India-Africa Forum, African Union Heads of State summits and the international round table on China-Africa Health Collaboration.

82. As part of the outreach efforts, ECA continued to monitor economic trends in African countries and to disseminate the findings through flagship publications, including the "Economic report on Africa", the "MDG report" and the "Mutual review of development effectiveness". The Commission also undertook advisory activities in view of strengthening Africa's voice and representation in the debate on international financial reform and Group of 20 processes.

III. Policy issues in the implementation of the New Partnership

A. Strengthening of the cluster system and enhanced United Nations/ African Union cooperation

83. During the reporting period, the United Nations system strengthened its support for the implementation of NEPAD and the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union. The twelfth session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism in November 2011 marked a turning point in the implementation of the Ten-Year Programme, since it addressed its draft comprehensive work programme entitled "United Nations system support to the African Union Commission Capacity-Building Programme". The report contained the outcome of a needs-assessment exercise undertaken at the departmental level of the African Union Commission under the guidance of the Joint Regional Coordination Mechanism secretariat. Recommendations were made for the development of an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the work programme of the Ten-Year Programme.

84. Over the period under review, the nine clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism continued to extend support to the African Union Commission in the servicing of African Union summits, the implementation of various programmes for Africa's development and the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as gender and employment in their work. Most clusters were able to finalize their business plans and align them to African Union priorities.

85. Moreover, the environment sub-cluster organized consultations and capacity-building training workshops for the African group of negotiators in March 2012 to strengthen the negotiating capacities for the African Group to effectively articulate the continent's position for Rio+20.

86. The sub-cluster on culture and sport worked with the African Union to establish modalities of work and institutional frameworks for United Nations-coordinated assistance in the field of culture. As a result, the sub-cluster promoted copyright entitlements and raised awareness of local authorities and artists, thereby allowing artists to benefit from declared and harmonized revenues in touristic areas.

B. Support for the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the New Partnership

87. The continued support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC Initiative) and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative has helped reduce the debt burden of heavily indebted poor countries and freed resources for poverty-reducing expenditures. As at the end of 2011, 26 countries in sub-Saharan Africa had reached the HIPC Initiative completion point and received debt relief of more than $6 billion from IMF under the HIPC Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros and Guinea are past the HIPC Initiative decision point, but have not yet reached the completion point.

88. Partnerships are being implemented by IOM for the establishment of the African Institute for Remittances Project, which aims at advising on policy guidelines and regulatory measures to enhance the benefits of remittances.

89. UNDP provided extensive financial and technical support for the establishment and development of the NEPAD Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness which has become a leading South-South forum for capacity development and aid effectiveness. It has a library of 1.5 million documents, more than 700 registered members, receives 300,000 website hits per month, appears almost daily in newspaper articles and has attracted partners such as Oxfam and the World Bank Institute.

C. Cross-cutting issues

90. UN-Women has supported NEPAD through the empowerment of rural women, as they are seen as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food and nutritional security in Africa. Its work included influencing policy decision by ensuring the integration of rural women's issues in national development planning. In Mali, for example, UN-Women supported the Government in developing a national gender-sensitive planning and budgeting strategy and operational tools. For the first time, gender planning and budgeting was introduced in the circular letter for the preparation of the 2012 national budget.

91. UNFPA supported the African Union programmes for young people especially the African Union Youth Volunteer Corps programme and the African Youth Charter. In the context of the land policy initiative, UN-Habitat has been developing a framework and guidelines to ensure that land policies provide for equitable access to land, especially for vulnerable groups.

92. UNESCO supported the establishment of a regional research and documentation centre on women, gender and peacebuilding, based in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as a contribution to the promotion of the human rights of women, equal opportunities for both genders and the participation of women in all spheres. The centre will promote the development of policy-oriented research-based policies and programmes to increase women's participation in reconstruction and development processes, and closely cooperate with national associate centres from each of the member countries, thus reinforcing linkages between research and policies. The centre is also expected to serve as an observatory and clearing house on information related to women's issues in the Great Lakes region of Africa.

D. Institutional support

93. Following the decision by the African Union to integrate NEPAD into the structure and processes of the African Union Commission, ECA continued to support the transition of the NEPAD secretariat into a full-fledged implementing agency of the African Union Commission. Moreover, ECA supported the development of the NEPAD Agency's strategic direction for 2010-2013 and subsequent alignment to the strategic plan of the African Union Commission. ECA and UNDP helped NEPAD Agency to develop its knowledge management strategy and platforms.

94. UNDP continued to provide technical, advisory, financial and administrative support to the NEPAD Steering Committee, the Africa Partnership Forum and the Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee by facilitating their work of policy formulation, experience sharing, the oversight of the secretariat and the preparation of Group of 8 and Group of 20 summits in Canada and the Republic of Korea.

95. UNDP supported leadership by NEPAD in the consolidation of an African position for the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in November 2011. Government and civil society representatives from 43 African countries endorsed the "African consensus and position paper on development effectiveness". UNDP has been supporting NEPAD Agency in the negotiations taking place at the meetings of the Post-Busan Interim Group, to translate the Busan outcome document into an action plan and design the new Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

96. Both financial and technical expertise and assistance were provided by IOM to develop a regional migration policy framework for IGAD in accordance with the African Union Banjul Decision of 2006, which urged Member States and the regional economic communities to use the continental migration policy as a reference document to develop both national and regional migration policy frameworks.

97. Support by FAO involved the secondment of staff and the provision of short-term consultants to NEPAD Agency so that it could play its technical leadership role in the implementation of the continental programme aimed at combating hunger and malnutrition. In addition, staff was seconded to the African Union Commission and ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC to strengthen their capacities in coordinating and advancing the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme in their respective regions.

98. Within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, WFP has provided a consultant to support the finalization of the humanitarian framework policy of the African Union as well as activities related to emergency food reserves, including engagement in global multiagency technical discussions, and design the implementation of an African regional stakeholder consultation on emergency food reserves.

E. Challenges and constraints

99. The participants in the twelfth session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism noted the main challenges of the clusters, including limited financial resources to support the implementation of business plans and utilization of media technologies and networks to conduct meetings and exchange of information. Furthermore, participants called for more standardization in the preparation of cluster reports as well as for a consolidated report of all clusters that focuses on achievements, challenges and recommendations for improving the work of clusters.

100. To improve coordination, efforts needed to focus on the development of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of clusters' work, as well as the establishment of linkages between the work of the Regional Coordination Mechanism and Subregional Coordination Mechanisms.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

101. **As a new phase begins in the implementation of the NEPAD programme following the establishment of NEPAD Agency as the institutional vehicle for implementing the African Union development agenda of NEPAD, the United Nations system has demonstrated stronger commitment in supporting sectoral priorities of the NEPAD projects and programmes through the nine clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism. Increasingly, the support provided by the United Nations agencies falls into four main categories: funding of programmes and projects, capacity-building and institutional development, advocacy work and norm-setting.**

102. **At times when resources for development are constrained, the United Nations entities should provide more focused and coordinated support for African countries to mobilize financial resources for Africa's development, including NEPAD projects and programmes. In particular, the United Nations system should also assist African countries in enhancing their capacity to further mobilize domestic resources. In addition, the United Nations system should further support efforts of African countries to improve the formulation and implementation of NEPAD projects.**

103. **As NEPAD implementation is gaining momentum, the United Nations system should double its efforts to strengthen the capacity and increase the financial support of regional economic communities as the strategic player at the subregional level to implement NEPAD priorities.**

104. **United Nations entities should identify effective ways to strengthen collaboration with the African Capacity-Building Foundation in the implementation of the work programme of the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme as well as in their capacity-building initiatives for African universities.**

105. **There is still a need to further enhance information-sharing, knowledge management, expertise, lessons learned and best practices among United Nations system organizations regarding their support to the NEPAD programme to strengthen synergies and prevent duplication of work, overlap and inefficient use of resources.**

106. **The United Nations system should take a leading role in the implementation of the recommendations of the Rio+20 Conference outcome in a coherent, inclusive and coordinated manner. In particular, the United Nations system should strengthen the capacity of NEPAD Agency to coordinate the implementation of the Rio+20 Conference outcome. In addition, United Nations entities should integrate recommendations adopted at the Rio+20 Conference into their work programmes and participate actively in their review at the national, regional and global levels.**

107. **In the context of the global economic slowdown and its unfolding effect on economic growth and unemployment in Africa, the United Nations system should enhance socio-economic development programmes to mitigate the impact on NEPAD priority sectors and the most vulnerable segment of the population.**

108. **In the context of slower global economic growth and higher oil and food prices, modern and efficient infrastructure is instrumental in sustaining economic growth and a productive private sector and to promoting regional integration. United Nations entities should further enhance their technical cooperation with NEPAD Agency and African countries to allow them to continue undertaking appropriate institutional reforms so as to attract private capital and develop public-private partnerships for financing infrastructure projects.**

109. **Since many African countries are unlikely to reach most of the Millennium Development Goals based on current trends, it is timely for United Nations entities to develop a results framework approach whereby they could better evaluate the impact of their support to Africa's development, including the implementation of NEPAD priorities in particular. With the monitoring system, United Nations entities could develop strategies on how to tackle any effectiveness gaps.**

Annex

United Nations system support for Africa: financial and staff resources devoted to Africa, 2009-2011

		Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Africa's share of resources (percentage)		
Entity	*Type of support*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Common Fund for Commodities[a]	Project commitments	25 332	3 416	11 616	52.7	10.0	98.6
Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination	Total financial support	125	284	109			
Department of Public Information	Financial and staff resources	1 186	1 162	1 152	100	100	100
Economic Commission for Africa	Total regular budget allotment under section 18	55 901	60 505	50 053			
	Total regular budget allotment under section 11	613	924	542			
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Total field programme	312 400	342 300	325 900	43.7	37.9	37.6
	Emergency assistance	196 500	193 500	185 400	56.1	48.5	51.7
	Technical cooperation	115 900	148 800	140 500	31.7	29.5	27.6
International Atomic Energy Agency	Technical cooperation fund	21 641	27 366	12 922			
	Extrabudgetary	2 917	2 645	2 301			
	Total technical cooperation programme	24 558	30 011	15 222	29.4	26.3	18.5
International Labour Organization	Regular budget	29 711	34 194	34 194	9.3	9.4	9.4
	Portion of staff resources devoted to Africa (regular budget)	21 415	23 951	23 951	9.6	9.6	9.6
International Maritime Organization	Financial resources	3	4	6			
	Staff resources (number of people)	17	21	24			
International Monetary Fund	Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust loans	2 257 700	806 600	1 179 900			
	Heavily indebted poor countries grants[b]	154 600	1 102 900	8 000			
	IMF debt relief delivered to sub-Saharan Africa			6 218 000			
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO	Financial resources	9 083	13 166	17 319	46.6	37.7	41.1
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	Support to African Union			183			

Entity	Type of support	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2009	2010	2011	Africa's share of resources (percentage) 2009	2010	2011
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Budgeted contributions	80 689	74 369	81 688			
	Number of field-based staff[c]	913	949	815			
Office of the Special Adviser on Africa[d]	Financial resources	2 669	4 253	4 253	100	100	100
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Budgeted expenditure	1 754 000	1 878 000	1 936 000	38	36	40
	Number of staff members	6 006	6 319	6 877	49	48	50
Peacebuilding Support Office	Peacebuilding Fund (grants to strategic project interventions)	42 478	89 360	80 607	81.8	86.3	86.4
United Nations Children's Fund[e]	Africa expenditures	1 621	1 774		55	53	
	Programme support	201	174				
	Management and administration	120	78				
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Expenditures for Africa	7 331	7 551	9 204	18.9	19.3	23.5
United Nations Democracy Fund	Project funding			4 600			
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women[f]	Financial resources		40 189	45 158		20	23
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Expenditures for Africa	26 717	21 681	19 787	16	10	9
United Nations Population Fund	Country programme expenditures	125 100	126 200	132 200	46.4	44.2	45.8
	Number of staff members	845	891	995	41.2	40.9	43.6
United Nations University[h]	Financial resources (total estimation)			8 610			
World Tourism Organization[g]	Total (regular programme)	18 571	15 354	15 917	1.3	1.4	0.9

Sources: Agencies, departments, programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system.

Note: Figures for 2011 are estimates or provisional, as indicated by relevant agencies.

[a] The Common Fund for Commodities does not have an office in Africa nor does it allocate staff costs by region.

[b] Includes interim assistance and/or disbursement at completion point.

[c] The figures provided here are for field-based staff. Headquarters staff with responsibility for Africa, including senior management, are not included.

[d] As any office or department of the United Nations Secretariat, the budget of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa is on a biennial basis. Therefore, the data for 2010 and 2011 is half of the total expenditure for each biennium.

[e] 2011 figures were not available in time for the submission of the report.

[f] These are preliminary figures for total expenditure in Africa in 2011. It therefore does not include advanced transfers to partners.

[g] Figures are estimates and do not reflect the extrabudgetary (including some regular budget) expenditure from projects, studies or activities (e.g. local, national, regional) which are commonly undertaken in collaboration with other various in-house operational programmes and are reported within their respective budget lines.

[h] The figure listed is an estimation of UNU African-related activities on the basis of a 2011 UNU stock-taking procedure. It factors in all funding that was reported, direct and indirect, without specific areas of spending.